

ADAMS SENTINEL.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements: 25 cents per square for the first week; 20 cents per square for each subsequent week.

Assist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretence.—Washington.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1843.

POETRY.

THE SOUL.

When came the intellectual ray,
That lights the eye with fire & day,
That earthward will not bide its stay,
But heavenward, bids aspire?
Is it a spark from God's high throne,
Given with our earliest breath?
And will he deem it as his own,
When we are chilled in death?
Oh, precious faith! cling to my breast,
Be faithful to the light that shines,
When I am born, thou art my guest,
How free am I from pain!
Till sickness comes, but pain I love,
My virtue for its food,
No doubt my faith shall make afraid,
For aught be mine but good.
Through death's dark valley must I tread,
Bereft of all that I have set,
Calmy, resigned, I bow my head,
And earth's vain joys forget.
The spark that gleams—the jewelled soul,
Theasket thrown away,
Shall mingle with the perfect whole,
That forms God's brightest day!

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH.

Many people look upon the necessary man is under of earning his bread by labor, as a curse. But it is evident from the structure of the body, that exercise is not less necessary than food for the preservation of health; those who labor are not only the most healthy, but most generally the most happy part of mankind. This is peculiarly the case with those who live by the culture of the ground. The great increase of inhabitants in infant agriculture, every where, evidently proves it to be the most healthy, as well as the most useful employment. The love of activity shows itself very early in man. So strong is the principle, that a healthy youth cannot be restrained from activity. Our love of motion is surely a strong proof of its utility. It seems to be a law throughout the whole animal creation, that no creature without exercise should enjoy health or be able to find subsistence. Inactivity never fails to produce a universal relaxation of the solids, which the pores the body to innumerable diseases. When the solids are relaxed, neither the digestion nor any of the secretions can be duly performed. How can persons who toll all day on easy chairs, and sleep all night on beds of down, fail to be relaxed; nor do those much mend the matter who hardly stir abroad, but in a coach. Glutinous obstructions generally proceed from inactivity. These are the most obstinate maladies. So long as the liver, kidneys, and other glands duly perform their functions, health is seldom much impaired; but when they fail it is difficult to be restored. Weak nerves are also the constant companion of inactivity. We seldom hear the laborious complain of weak nerves. This plainly points out the sources from which nervous diseases generally originate, and one means by which they may be prevented. It is absolutely impossible to enjoy health, where the perspiration is not duly carried off; but that can never be the case where exercise is neglected. When the matter which ought to be thrown off by perspiration is retained in the body, it vitiate the humors, and occasions the gout, rheumatism, &c.

No piece of indolence injures the health more than the custom of lying in bed too long in the morning; the morning is undoubtedly the best for exercise, as the air is braced and strengthens the nerves. Custom soon renders early rising agreeable, and nothing contributes more to the preservation of health. Every person should lay themselves under some sort of necessity to take exercise. Indolence, like other vices, when indulged, gains ground, and at length becomes agreeable. Hence many who were fond of exercise in the early part of life become averse to it afterwards. This is often the case with gouty and hypochondriac persons, and frequently when their diseases are very difficult to cure. Indolence not only occasions diseases, and renders man useless to society, but promotes all manner of vice. The mind if not engaged in some useful pursuit is constantly in quest of some ideal pleasure. From these sources proceed most of the miseries of mankind. Inactivity frustrates the very design of the creation, whereas, an active life is the best and greatest preservation of health.

It is easy to spoil a Son.—There are but very few that can bear the hand of indulgence without injury. In our country, in most instances, those who are to be great or useful, must make themselves so, by their own exertions; and often by very vigorous efforts. Nine cases out of ten the young fellow, who feels that he is provided for—that his father is rich—will relax his exertions, and become a poor fool, whatever may be his occupation. There is nothing so destructive to the morals, and we may add, to the peace of any community, as the neglect of parents rich or poor, to teach their sons the importance of being early engaged in some active employment. Too many of the citizens of every place, under the influence of false pride, suffer their sons, if

quitting their schools, to lounge about the public offices and taverns of their place of residence, rather than cause them to engage in some, important branch of the mechanic arts, or force them, by dint of their own industry and energies, to seek their fortune in other pursuits. Nothing is more desirable, in our eyes, than to see a healthy, good looking youth, breaking loose from the restraints of honorable industry, returning to his father's domicile for support, and looting it about, rather than pursuing some occupation which will not only support himself, but give gratification to his worthy parents. We would say to every father, who has such a son, be he rich or poor—rather drive him to earn his cord of wood a day, than suffer him to spend his time in idleness. An idle head is the devil's workshop. And we may add, that idle hands are the implements he employs to execute his dark designs.

A Thought.—How little do we realize, while we are moving in our accustomed sphere—with health and happiness—surrounded with every thing to rejoice the heart—that thousands at the very moment are suffering the bitterest pangs—Wrecked at sea, or crushed on earth—freezing in the snow, or burning in their dwellings—tortured by wild beasts, or stabbed by the assassin—maimed by falls or crushed in a building—what multitudes are thus enduring pains which it is impossible for the heart to conceive.

Nay more, what millions are suffering in mind by crushed affections, buried hopes, disappointed ambition, loss of property, death of friends, dark forebodings, and fearful apprehensions. Did we realize the pains of body and the anguish of mind, endured in this present moment, how little should we feel like indulging in trifling conversation, pleasant jokes or amusements. While we are in sport—breath flashing skies, surrounded by flowers and entranced by music—the dying and the dead are about us—their cries and their groans ascend as precursors of the doom that awaits us all in the spring-tide of life or the sun-down of existence.

Look to the Fowls.—The man who feeds a cow or horse to pasture, commonly takes sufficient interest in their welfare to see that the fodder is plenty and the fence secure. How is it with the great mass of those who send children to school? How many parents, however liberally they pay for educating their children, ever devote personal attention enough to see whether the school-house is in proper order, or the teacher qualified to mould the immortal mind of youth for its high destinies?

We see it stated in the papers, that a vessel which left Boston last week took out several missionaries to the Pacific Islands, and carried aboard thousands of gallons of rum. We suppose that neither the missionaries in the cabin, nor their cargo, are to be identified with the traffic of the merchandise in the hold of the vessel, and it is wrong to make any such attempt. Yet one is reminded in noticing the character of the passengers on deck, and the quality of the merchandise below, of the old rhyme:

"There is a spirit above, and a spirit below,
A spirit of joy, and a spirit of woe;
The spirit above is a spirit divine,
But the spirit below, is the spirit of wine."

Antidote to Vitriol.—Mr. J. Sheeny, of Killarney, in a letter to the Cork Reporter, alluding to the recent case of a child, throwing in Cork, states that it is Mr. Wilson who lost his eye on the occasion, had procured a little soda or potash, which would readily dissolve in water, at some soap boiler's fresh lees, and applied it, or washed with this solution wherever the vitriol appeared, no injury whatever would have occurred to his eye or any part of his person or his clothes. The writer adds, that he has seen many of the workmen from the evil effects of vitriol accidents, who would have been most severely injured but for the application of the alkaline solution, which prevents pain, burn, or mark of that kind.—English Paper.

To Wash Woollen Goods.—The art of washing woollen goods so as to prevent them from shrinking, is one of the desiderata in domestic economy worthy of being recorded, and it is therefore with satisfaction we explain this simple process to our readers. All descriptions of woollen goods should be washed in very hot water with soap, and as soon as the article is cleansed, immerse it in cold water; let it then be wrung and hung up to dry.—Southern Planter.

A Strong Temperance Argument.—Professor Silliman is reported to have stated during a recent lecture in Boston, that in the course of a few years it would be as common a thing to see persons one hundred years of age, as it is now to see those of seventy-five years; and the probable result in favor of long life, he attributes to the Temperance movement of the present day.

Love is the shadow of the morning, which decreases as the day advances. Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life.

There is reason in roasting eggs," says sage the adage, but there is not one hundred knows how to roast them properly, and still fewer know how to boil potatoes, simple as the process is deemed. We love a good, well cooked, meaty potatoe, and all our readers, sensible men and women, as they are, no doubt, like it, but how often do we see the very best potatoes brought up to the table, heavy, drenched with water and utterly unfit for eating? "Why," would give a cow the tin-pot if offered for its food? To prevent such atrocities in future, we copy the following from a poem of some length in the Southern Literary Messenger, devoted to teaching the art of planing and cooking potatoes:

Wash them clean and scrape the skin off,
One water never is enough,
Take the eyes and nubbins thin off,
And every little speck that's rough.

Do not let them lie in water
(So the nice observer says)
Not a minute, not a quarter,
That will take the taste away.

When the fire is burning brightly,
And the water's boiling hot,
Sprinkle table salt in lightly,
Then put the kidneys in the pot.

Eighteen minutes, sometimes twenty,
Cook them nicely in a turn,
Some say more, but that is plenty,
Every one must live and learn, &c.

Down to Zero.—A few days ago, the keeper of one of the hotels in New Brunswick, told his servant to bring up the thermometer, which was hanging out of doors. On presenting it, the master said that the mercury had run down to zero. During the time told, the servant was ordered to bring it again, but being unable to find it, he returned, saying having made off with it. He returned, exclaiming, "the mercury, as true as I live, but zero has run away with the thermometer."

A Strange Gal.—Everything is arranged for your wedding with Susan Tompkins," said a father to his son, the other day. "I hope you will behave yourself like a man," Thomas.

The individual was a young man seated in a chair, despatching a piece of bread covered with molasses. His only answer was a sigh, accompanied with a flood of tears. The parent started, and in an angry voice demanded, "What objection can you have? Susan is hand some and wealthy, and married you must be sometime or other. Your mother and I were married, and it is my command that you prepare for your nuptials." "Yes," finally sobbed Thomas, "that's a different case, you married mother, but I'm sent out to marry a Strange gal!"

Curious Divorce.—A letter from Springfield, (Illinois), gives the following account of some singular legislative proceedings:

A singular piece of legislation took place this day in the House. The representative from Livingston, Andrew McMillan, came to the city a widower. Although he has reached the age of 64, it seems he is still susceptible to the attractions of the fair. One of his clients, also a local, either from the love of fun or from a worse motive, induced him some time after the commencement of the session, to visit a certain gay widow of this neighborhood. After a few visits in which he was always accompanied by his friend, he offered himself as a suitor for the lady's hand; was accepted, and the marriage was celebrated about two weeks since. A few days, however, served to convince poor Mac that he had been egregiously duped; and that his officious friend had in fact, palmed his casual mistress upon him. A rupture followed by an entire separation, was the immediate result; and a bill divorcing Andrew McMillan from his wife, was reported yesterday morning from one of the standing committees, and passed the House this afternoon, with much excitement. Neither the husband nor the friend were in their seats.

It should be observed, however, that the above gives only one side of the story. The bill was rushed through the House, without any complaint from the one party, or any evidence of guilt against the others; and the lady may be perfectly innocent and blameless. This ground was taken in the Senate by Mr. Baker, the senator from Sangamon, who is said to have made one of the most splendid speeches ever delivered in that body, against the passage of the bill, and succeeded in defeating it. So the member from Livingston may realize the correctness of the remark, that those who marry in haste, may repent at leisure.

A Long Journey.—Some cyphering genius has been engaged in some interesting calculations, based upon the distance which the United States mails travelled during 1842. The mails travelled 11,644,693 miles on horseback, 2,757,030 miles in coaches, and 4,484,282 miles by railroad and steamboat during the year ending 30th June, 1842.—Total, 34,885,991 miles, equal to 145 voyages to the moon, or 1393 around the world. To go this distance would have occupied a locomotive for 154 years, running at the rate of 30 miles an hour, night and day, Sunday excepted. Quite a journey for any locomotive to take.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

Men may say that such or such a thing ought to be done, or that they wish it was done, but it is only when they say it must be done, that we properly say "Labor conquers all things."

A few years ago a steam boat left the American shore of Lake Erie, with passengers for the Canadian side. An unexpected wind drove them into the current of the Niagara river. In their fright they wheeled about to gain the land, but the wind continued to blow, and the water to force its way, the steamer drifted backward down the stream. They had already gone some miles, and though the steam had been crowded and the engines had used their utmost skill, they were carried faster and faster, as the strength of the water increased, till they approached the fall. The people from the neighboring hills and fields had discerned the misfortune and gathered along the shore. They knew the steambot, they saw that without a speedy remedy, the steamer, passengers and crew would all be carried over the Falls of Niagara. They stood on the shore concluding that nothing could be done, they dared not venture on any thing for fear of adding their own number to those destined to be dashed to pieces.

There was a man more interested than the rest, he came running along, and out of breath with fatigue. In a loud voice he asked them what they were doing and whether they were going to let the steambot go over the Falls. They told him they could do nothing, but he had a privilege of doing all he could. Well, said he, something must be done, for my wife and children are among the passengers. Near by, on the same beach, an anchor had been left with its cable coiled by its side, he hooked the anchor into the branch of a tree, took the cable from a boat, and away he went where man had never dared to go before, to the middle of that restless tide, and waited the approach of the steamer. She soon drew near, when a rope was thrown which was made fast to the cable, and he and the cable were immediately drawn on board the boat together. The steambot was fastened and drawn to the shore, and by the sole energy of one man, whose interest prompted him to say that something must be done, all on board were rescued from the very verge of destruction.

A Self-taught Slave.—At a meeting of the Synod of Alabama on the third week in January last, contributions were called for to purchase a colored man, a slave of extraordinary character. It was stated that he was a good classical scholar, and wholly self-taught. He is a blacksmith, and it was stated on the floor of the Synod by members and others, who knew him, that he had learned the letters of the alphabet by inducing his master's children and others, to make the letters at a time, on the door of his shop. In this way he familiarized himself with the letters and their names. He then learned to put them together and make words, and soon was able to read. He then commenced the study of arithmetic, and then English grammar and geography. It was also stated that he is now able to read the Greek Testament with ease, has some knowledge of the Latin language, and even commenced the study of the Hebrew language, but relinquished it in consequence of not having suitable books. It was stated that he studied at night till eleven or twelve o'clock, and that in conversing with him they felt themselves in the presence of their equal. He is between thirty and thirty five years of age, and is willing to go out as a missionary to Africa, under the Assembly's Board.

Something New under the Sun.—We have seen a new style of button, which has just been got up by Messrs. R. and W. Robinson, of Allegho, in this State, and well known manufacturer of buttons, and perhaps the most celebrated of any in this country. It is called the oval button, and with a perfectly smooth, flat exhibit in the light of the sun, or by candle light, all the variegated colors of the rainbow, and different changes and glitters of the diamond and other precious stones. In a brilliantly lighted room, a coat with such buttons would exhibit something like a kaleidoscope. It is in fact the most like the gem from which it is named of any thing that can be manufactured, and is a fair sample of Yankee ingenuity.

Mr. William Robinson has been, for nearly two years, engaged in getting up the new invention by which such changes of light & shade & color can be produced, and he has succeeded beyond his most ardent wishes. The secret is known only to himself, and will undoubtedly prove invaluable. The button is necessarily so costly that it will not, for some time be used except upon the most fashionable and expensive coats. On a trial, purposely made to test their durability, it has been found that even when the button is almost worn out, the colors are not dimmed, and lose none of their brilliancy.—Boston Courier.

A Yankee writing from the west to his father, speaks of the great matrimonial labors, and ends by making the following suggestion:—Suppose you get our girls some new teeth, and send them out.

North Carolina Gold.—It is scarcely too much to say, that the entire middle section of North Carolina is one great gold mine. The ore has been discovered in so many places, on the surface, & some deeper, that we may reasonably conclude that it abounds throughout the whole region, which presents the same general features. It is not in every instance, however, that the laborer has been rewarded for his time, even where gold has been found.

The person who found the largest lump of gold ever discovered, died a bankrupt, and all who have been in the neighborhood of one of the mines will admit that instances of poverty and dissipation abound there. A few individuals have good sense to profit by the discovery, but the great majority of gold hunters would be much more profitably and respectably employed in digging their corn and cotton fields, even at present low prices.—Fayetteville Observer.

Caution.—A very serious fire nearly occurred in this City, a few days since, from the incautious use of Spirit of Turpentine in cleaning And-irons—very commonly employed for that purpose, now a-days. Instead of having a small portion of it in a separate vessel, the boy, was brought to the hearth, by the servant, and accidentally upset. In a moment, the whole room was in a blaze, and though there were persons in the room, who exerted themselves to extinguish the flames, and others more energetic immediately at hand, it was with the greatest difficulty, that the destructive element was mastered. Had a coat of fire been thrown into a mass of gun powder, the ignition could not have been more sudden or widely diffused.

Niagara Falls.—The falls of Niagara present, at this time, a spectacle of unusual magnitude. On the American side, the spray has formed an immense mass of ice, extending nearly across the foot of the fall, and more than a half a dozen feet in height. From the summit of this mountain of ice, the spray rises like smoke from a volcano. The fall below is covered with ice, except a space some twenty feet in width, midway in the descent. Below are enormous and fantastic shapes of ice—mounds, caverns, grottoes—against the dark rock of the island, hang icicles thirty and forty feet in length of the purest white and blue—the ever self-flashing with ice broken into innumerable fragments—and the rainbow spanning the whole, presents a scene surpassing the wildest dreams of the imagination.—Lockport Balance.

Distressing Calamity.—In the upper portion of Pocono township, about five miles above the village of Lanesville, (Monroe county, Pennsylvania), there are several German families, who have recently emigrated to this country. Their dwellings are said to be of the poorest kind, being built in such a manner as will answer temporary purposes, with the least expense. On Tuesday night last, one of these houses, occupied by a man named Peter Breit, caught fire, and before the inmates could make their escape, four of them were burned to death. The persons were a son of Mr. Breit, aged about ten years, a Mrs. Bock, and her infant child, who were sleeping up stairs, and a young man, about twenty-three years of age, whose name is unknown. Five others escaped in their night clothes, nearly all of whom were sadly burned. The wife of Mr. Breit escaped with her head and breast badly burnt, but she is not expected to survive. Mr. Bock was in bed with his wife and child, and although he escaped with his life, the flames spread so rapidly that he was unable to render them any assistance.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

From St. Domingo.—The New York Post of Thursday afternoon says:—The accounts from St. Domingo were received here yesterday. The Southern part of the island is said to be in a state of open insurrection. A battle had been fought between a portion of the government troops and the insurgents, in which the insurgents were the most successful. Another portion of the troops are reported to have gone over to the insurgents. A great many citizens are under arrest, and business is at a stop. But little energy appears to be manifested on the part of the government forces.

The captain of the brig G. Lillo, at Boston from Port au Prince, sailed February 16th, reports that the insurgents were said to be 12,000 strong, and the most of the troops had been ordered against them from the North.

An embargo had been laid on all national vessels, including market and fishing boats, preventing them from leaving the port, and foreign vessels were allowed to sail, only between sunrise and sunset, and then subject to be searched.

The New York Express says that the fleece of wool from five thousand sheep, raised by one man in the State of Michigan, was sold in that city on Friday.

There are three things which should never be done in a hurry;—threading a needle, shooting wild fowl, and getting married.

Calamitous Occurrence in Galway.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.
The loss of life on Christmas morning, in the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Nicholas, Galway, was fully as great as the first account sent you had contemplated. In the Dublin Evening Post, published this afternoon, I find the following letter:

Galway, December 28, 1842.
The calamitous occurrence of Christmas morning still fills the public mind here with the deepest grief. It is now ascertained that there are no dead and forty to fifty wounded severely, such as broken legs, broken arms, broken ribs, dislocations of the shoulders, and fractures of the skull. An inquest was held on the bodies on St. Stephen's day.

The Galway Indicator contains the following details on this most appalling subject:
"At six o'clock the galleries and aisle of the parish chapel of St. Nicholas, were thronged almost to suffocation by the thousands who attended, and although no danger whatever should have been apprehended, even were the numbers greater, they were raised either through panic of malicious intent, that the galleries were falling. The instant it was heard, the entire mass of human beings present rushed from their places in the wildest disorder, some raised up the windows and precipitated themselves into the streets, when their brains were dashed to pieces, others pressed up to the railing before the altar, leaped into the sanctuary, and almost killed one another in efforts to escape through the sanctuary, but the greater number rushed down the stairs leading to the galleries, and through the door which communicated with them from the street, and at the junction of these three passages, most of the deaths took place. Nothing could exceed the terror of the crash on the occasion. From the highest lobby, on either side down to the principal entrance, the entire mass were wedged together, men of the most heroic frames, and women of the most delicate frames, and boys whose bones were broken in every part, and men, women, and children, crumpled on until their bodies could be identified in no other way than by the clothes they wore. Previous to the alarm, being communicated to the police, watch, or military, several of the citizens, fearing themselves to rescue those in the most danger at the peril of their own lives, every assistance was afforded, but except in some few cases, their efforts could extend no further than to make a passage for the living by the removal of the dead.

When the police, watch, and others came to the scene of slaughter, the wild amazement was in every countenance, those who happened to remain at home, but who knew of some one of their relatives having gone there, husbands looking after their wives, wives after their husbands, parents in search of their children, and children, on the other hand, in quest of their fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, all endeavoring by the lucid glare of the gas lamps, to see in the features of the dead, to their safety, though the Rev. Mr. Roche and others made every exertion for the purpose, still many were left behind, and the mangled victims to unnecessary tears. Numbers, because have been greatly injured, who it is probable, were not hit, meet the public eye, with have to be added to the melancholy catalogue, and we do not know, such was the precipitancy with which the dead were carried off, but that the loss is far more extensive than can at present be ascertained.

Ice.—We hope it will be warm weather next summer, because there is so much ice packed away that it will need hot days for a sufficient demand. Some people may think that cold days would be better, so that the ice will not be needed. But hot summers are more healthful to man, and good to the extent of vegetation, than the cold half-chilling, skim milk weather that we have to a broad cloth coat, and make one repeat of "Nankin pantaloons."—U. S. Gazette.

Convict at Charlestown, Mass.—We learn from the Boston papers that the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Monday, by a vote of 204 to 78, determined to take no action on the matter of the destruction of the Uralian Convict at Charlestown.

Orin Porter Rockwell, the Mormon who has been accused of being the perpetrator who attempted to assassinate Governor Rogers, of Mississippi, last autumn, was apprehended at St. Louis on the 6th instant, and committed to jail. He will now have to stand his trial.

That virtue which depends upon opinion, lacks in sanctity, and is sought not to be trusted in a desert.

The late insurrection in Rhode Island cost that State \$200,000-18.

The Earthquake at Guadalupe.—The Philadelphia Inquirer has received a copy of the Courrier de la Martinique, of Feb. 14, containing full particulars in an official form of the late dreadful calamity at Pointe à Pitre, Guadalupe, and other parts of the West Indies. All the sad and awful details already published in

The Editor of the Courrier writes a glowing and thrilling description of the scene of suffering and desolation, saying in one part of his article—"the pen refuses to retrace the picture of this destruction of the city, of which not a single house is left standing. Not one."

And the fire continues to rage! He adds—"the few wooden houses which the earthquake has spared, became a prey to the flames which have made as many victims as it not more than the earthquake itself. Unfortunate beings who were buried beneath the wrecks, not being able to disengage themselves from under the mountains of ruins, reached by the fire, soon saw every chance of safety vanish. Young girls, old men and women, half-interred by blocks of wall, demanded impossible succor—for the fire, which advanced like a sea in its fury, finished by engulfing them. The violence of the conflagration at length drove away those whose courage and devotion excited them to dare every thing possible to snatch these unfortunate beings from their horrible death."

On Saturday evening, the town was nothing but a mass of ruins.

Another letter over the signature of J. B. states in affecting terms, that three prominent things strike the beholder of the ruins of this vast Neapolitan.

The facade of the ruined church is standing with the dial, 35 minutes past 10, the hour at which the ruin of the city, the annihilation of the population was accomplished.

On the piece of the wall of a ruined house, is seen a picture, preserved as it were by miracle, representing the Ruin of Babylon. Singular contrast! The traditions of the past in face of the reality of the present—the picture of human destruction in presence of divine destruction.

Further on in an isolated position, says the same writer, is a portrait of the King, who seems to promise succor to those who have had the happiness to escape the disaster. Yes, sire, you will come to aid of this population without say, and rich yesterday, come to-day without bread, without clothing.

Guadalupe.—The New York Herald says:—M. de La Fontaine, Consul General of France in this city, announces officially, that in consequence of the disaster attendant upon the dreadful earthquake, the ports of Guadalupe are declared open for the admission of provisions of all kinds, and of wood suitable for building purposes.

A letter from Pointe à Pitre, received by a merchant in New Haven says:

"The official report up to the day of writing (20th Feb.) states that the number of dead bodies found is 5349, and they are still digging more out of the ruins."

The Revolution in Hayti.—Captain Paxton of the brig Pandora, at Boston, from Jérôme Marché, let inform that the insurgents are in possession of the west end of the island, from Lagune to Cape Digne Marie; and intend to march on Port au Prince. Their forces amount to about 12,000 men, and are increasing daily. They have gained over six regiments of President Boyer's troops without firing a gun; have won two battles, and killed in all about 800 men, including two of President Boyer's principal Generals. The President's troops at Port au Prince are said to amount to 4,000 men. Every thing was very quiet at Jérôme when Capt. Paxton sailed. The insurgents held possession of the town, and were in high spirits. Two Haytian men of war, of but small force, were cruising off the port.

A letter from Jérôme says that the whole north of the island is up in arms; but that there is the promise of an orderly and moral, though decisive revolution, which must compel the President to lay down his authority. A Provisional Government is established at Jérôme, consisting of Terry, Magron, Blanche, and Numa, and is acting admirably, so as to effect order and command a general confidence. Generals Lièvre and Secrétaire are the heart and soul of the affair.

Texas and Mexico.—Invasion of Texas by Mexico. In a Mexican paper, received at this office, we find an extract from the *Morales* of February 5th, which begins thus:—"In our last we published the circular of the War Department ordering a levy of 15,400 men in the course of the present month, for the purpose of invading Texas in the spring." The editor goes on to speak of the damage occasioned to agriculture and the arts by withdrawing so many industrious citizens from their accustomed pursuits, and recommends that instead of this, all the vicious, the idle, and the dissipated who can be found, should be forced into the service, and thus rendered more useful to the public than they are likely to be in any other way. It is evident from this, as well as from other sources of information, that an invasion of Texas on a large scale is intended by Mexico, probably as soon as the conquest of Yucatan is effected, if it should be, of which at present there is some doubt. *New York Journal of Commerce.*

The municipal election in Detroit, has resulted in the choice of a good sound Whig for Mayor, by a majority of 314 votes. A good victory.

The worth of the steamboats owned in Cincinnati is stated to be nearly \$1,900,000. They employ 1,379 hands, and their united tonnage is 19,483.

A duel took place on the morning of the 10th inst. at New Orleans, between Judge WAGGAMAN, a member of the Senate of Louisiana, and formerly of the United States Senate, and Mr. DENNIS PAREAU, lately Mayor of New Orleans, in which the former was severely wounded, though not deemed to be in a dangerous situation. The cause of quarrel has been one of long standing.

Upon the second fire, Mr. Wagaman was shot through both thighs, but Mr. Pareau was not touched. His antagonist's ball, however, passed through the front part of the legs of his pantaloons, between the knee and the ankle.

Member of Congress Dead.—The Hon. Tristram Shaw, late Member of Congress from New Hampshire, died on the 14th inst. at Exeter in that State. He had been in bad health for some time. His age was 57.

Appointment by the Governor.—Nathaniel B. Eldred, Esq. to be President Judge of the 12th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill and Carbon, in the room of the Hon. Calvin Blythe, resigned.

Mr. Eldred now holds the commission of President Judge of the 6th district, comprising the counties of Erie, Crawford and Venango.

The Lachine Riots.—The Montreal Courrier of the 8th inst. states that a reconciliation has been effected between the Corkonians and Connaught men, through the intervention of father Phelan. The rioters attended Mass together, and subscribed a penny each for the benefit of the persons injured during the disturbances.

General Jackson and John Minor.—The New York Sun gives the following extract from a letter written by the old hero, in February last:—"It appears Mr. B. has been looking into my character, and finds only one clear spot. I regret to be compelled to say, in response that during my examination into his public character through life, I never could discover even one clear spot—nay, not one gleam of virtue, disinterested benevolence, justice, or truth."

The Snow Storm of Thursday week. extended northward as far as we have yet heard from. It commenced at Philadelphia a little after 8 o'clock, and at New York about six o'clock in the evening. The papers represent it as the most furious storm of the season. The snow fell in New York to the depth of from fourteen to eighteen inches, and in many places drifted to the depth of several feet. The shipping in port met with some disasters, but not to so great an extent as might have been expected from the violence of the wind.

The Comet.—We find the following communication, presumed to be from the pen of the venerable Noah Webster, in the columns of the New Haven Herald:

Messrs. Editors—The present comet is considered as a very brilliant phenomenon. But it is inferior to that which I saw when young, either in 1769 or in 1770. That rose in the morning before the sun, and its stream of light extended nearly from the horizon to the meridian, 80° or 90° degrees. It proceeded from a point and became wider at the extremity, like a dove's tail. It covered five times the space in the heavens which the stream of light from the present comet covers. This light always appears opposite to the sun, and is probably the light of the sun modified by the nucleus or atmosphere of the comet, in some measure like the miraka of light which we often see in summer, occasioned by the rays of the sun passing through vapor in different degrees of density. The vulgar notion is that when these streaks appear, the sun draws water, when the appearance is made solely by the light passing through vapor, or between portions of it.

The tail of the comet is not fire, and it might sweep over us without perceiving it. Indeed this is probably the case sometimes, when a comet comes directly between the sun and the earth.

The Comet.—We find in the New Haven Herald the following paragraph: **Zodiacal Light.**—As soon as the moon is absent from the evening sky, a favorable opportunity will be afforded for

viewing this long known but mysterious phenomenon. It will be seen immediately after twilight, rising in a broad luminous triangle, from the Western horizon nearly to the zenith, crossing the seven stars. It is not, however, as some of the papers suppose, to be confounded with the "comet," but, should the latter remain visible until the moon is gone, the two will be easily and advantageously contrasted with each other.

A New Crusade.—A curious association has been formed among the lower classes of the inhabitants of Berlin, with the object of once more marching into possession of the Saviour's sepulchre and the Holy Land. The association is called *Lowenburgerbund*; each member on joining, receives a metal badge stamped with the figure of a lion, and makes a vow to be ready, when the hour for marching shall come. The Lord himself is to lead on the host, and appearing in the body among his people is to bring back the kingdom of God.

The association already, to the knowledge of the public authorities, numbers 500 members. *New York Deutsche Schnellpost.*

A lawyer named McLaughlin was stricken from the roll of the District Court at Philadelphia on Monday last, by Judge Pettit, in consequence of a publication made by the former which reflected severely upon another Judge.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer. **Secoundrelism.**—The Union of Thursday, publishes a letter from John Snyder, a Tyler locomotive member of Congress from Pennsylvania, justifying his calling upon the House of Representatives to censure Judge Bette for not having taken the care of Mackenzie out of the hands of the Court of Inquiry, when that body was investigating it. In addition to his abuse of us for presuming to hold him up to the contempt he merited, he makes the following appeal to the relatives of the muniture to assassinate Judge Bette if he does not comply with their wishes in relation to Mackenzie:

"And would it not be far more honest in Judge Bette to acknowledge his error, and do justice? I hope he will think of that final judge who will listen to no special pleading. If he does not the relatives of those murdered individuals yet alive may, in a natural spirit of revenge, redress their own wrongs, which the law has thus far denied them."

"Can any thing be more infamous than this? Can secoundrelism of any kind go further? Here we have a member of Congress virtually calling upon the relatives of Spencer, Cromwell and Small, to assassinate the District Judge if he will not loan himself to what the Honorable member from Pennsylvania denominates their natural spirit of revenge! And this call is made in the way of a threat to overawe the Judge at the very moment that facts called upon to decide whether his Court has jurisdiction in the case!"

We have heard of very many disgraceful acts perpetrated by members of Congress; but we confess that this is the most infamous and inconceivable of any thing that has ever come to our knowledge. What a member of Congress gravely threatens a Judge of the District Court of the United States with assassination, or what amounts to the same thing, tell him that a natural spirit of revenge may redress their own wrongs, if they ever heard of such an outrage before! And the time and mode of making this horrible threat, is equally worthy of observation. The time selected is the very moment when it was supposed the Judge would be making his decision on the right of a Grand Jury of the District Court to interfere; and the change through which the awful threat is made public, is the favorite organ of the Executive in this city, by which it is countenanced and endorsed!

The Oregon Question.—The bill which was before Congress a good part of the winter, and the subject of extended discussion in the Senate, attracted a great deal of attention in England, as we see by our files. The English papers, as usual, claim every thing for their Government. They discuss the subject, however, for the most part, with great dignity and ability, and one of the British editors has the following remarks:

"To strict justice, neither the United States nor Great Britain have any right whatever to any part of the territory in question. It belongs of right to the native tribes who occupy it, some of whom especially the Hawaiis, to the north have enjoyed great splendor for adopting the habits of civilized men. The only plea which either Great Britain or the United States can advance for assuming the sovereignty of the territory, or sharing it between them, is this: A settlement of Europeans are forming along the coast; it is desirable that the region should be comprehended within the limits of some recognized State! All the other nations of the civilized world have waived their claim to it; Russia remaining north of 54 deg. 40 min., and Mexico remaining south of 42 deg.; England and the United States ought, therefore, either to divide it or cede it entirely to one or the other."

Henry Clay and the Ladies.—The Concordia, La. Intelligencer tells the following anecdote of Mr. Clay at the late Agricultural Fair at Baton Rouge:

"Making our way near him we were stopped for a time by the dense mass surrounding him, and were thus so fortunate as to witness a little incident which may prove interesting to our readers."

A lady standing near us was introduced in Mr. Clay. After the usual salutations, she observed, Well, Mr. Clay, I am a very warm friend of yours, so much so indeed, that I would willingly agree to have the fever and ague six months to rear you in the Presidential Chair. We thought for a moment that this overwhelming compliment would take Mr. C. aback, but bowing for an instant and returning his thanks, he replied, My dear madam, you bring to mind an anecdote told me by a friend from Washington, who informed me that during Lord Morpeth's visit there, he, Lord M., took occasion to call upon a couple of young ladies, warm friends of mine, after the visit, one of them observed, Well, A— what would you take to kiss that ugly mouth of Lord Morpeth? which, by the bye, said Mr. C., is far uglier than mine, which I presume, none of you will pronounce handsome! nothing, said Miss A. nothing on earth could induce me. The other hesitated a moment, and observed, would you not, could it ensure the election of Mr. Clay? She thought for an instant, and jumped from her seat, replied, yes I'd go to it!"

The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, has at present, 118 patients, and from its opening, 80 years ago, admitted or discharged 40,000 patients, of whom 4,336 were insane, 1,439 restored to good health; and 918 discharged improved—the balance incurable.

A gentleman advertised in a Boston paper on Tuesday for a clerk, and during the day 60 applications were handed in.

Poverty and Desperation!—The N. Y. Aurora gives an account of a melancholy occurrence on Friday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A laboring man, employed in the yard, by the name of Dougherty, had been notified by his landlord that he would be turned out of his house, unless his rent was immediately paid. The wife of Dougherty was confined about two weeks since, and had been lying ever since in a state of stupor, speaking to no one, and manifesting no sense of life save breathing. The expenses attending this domestic calamity had exhausted the man's means, and he saw no way of providing a shelter for his sick wife and helpless children. In a moment of phrenzy, he seized a pistol, and rushing out sought his landlord and shot him, although it is believed that the wound is not mortal.

Dougherty then, returned to his house, and entering his wife's room, took a razor from the dresser and cut his own throat. His wife sprang from the bed, and held the wound together, calling for help. In a few minutes several persons rushed in—the surgeon was called, who sewed up the wound, and the wife was conveyed back to bed. The scene was a heart-rending one—the wounded man, faint from loss of blood, and looking at the mouth, lay weltering in a large pool of blood, upon the floor, while the mother again relapsed into idiocy, was surrounded by her children mourning and screaming most piteously.

Dougherty has been taken to the hospital prison and is expected to recover, and the wants of the family have been provided for.

Gaming in Maryland.—The Legislature of Maryland, at its late session, enacted a pretty severe law against gambling. It makes the offence of keeping a gaming table a misdemeanor, and fines the person keeping it, \$100 for each offence. And every person who shall appear, act or be present at a gaming table, having the care, government or management of a gaming table, shall be deemed and taken as the keeper. Door-keepers, waiters, and those in any way aiding or assisting, shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence. Baiters at such tables are held guilty of misdemeanor, and are to be fined twenty dollars; and if the keeper, or other person liable for the former fine, shall make any bet, that shall be considered a separate offence, and the offender fined additionally. Billiard tables constitute the only exception, and every person who permits any other table to be kept in any house, over which he or she has the occupancy or control, either as owner, tenant or temporary occupant, shall be deemed guilty of keeping a gaming table within the meaning of the act, and be punished accordingly. The constables are directed to visit and make discovery; the justices of the peace and the several courts are charged with the execution of the law; the fines go, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer, and the informer is made a competent witness, without releasing his interest in the penalty. Such is the law in Maryland, and if faithfully executed, will go far to diminish the evil. The difficulty, generally, is not a want of law, but to reach the mischief, but a want of faithful officers to enforce the law.

Florence. President Durbin, in a letter from Rome to Professor Allen, of Dickinson College, thus speaks of a sight in Florence: "From the Royal I passed to the Palazzo gallery, where I wrote several pages in my Journal in the presence of the paintings to which this gallery is almost exclusively devoted. I may assure you with reading them if we live to meet, as we have often met, in my own home. At present, however, I will speak only of a picture of Jesus in the garden of Gethsemane, by Charles Delort. Though a small piece, it has wondrous power to touch the heart. The profound submission and agony expressed in the attitude & countenance of the Saviour wrapped in the gloom of night, overpowered me some strong locks of hair mingled with the drops of blood which are starting from the pores, while an angel in a flood of light above, holding the cross on his left shoulder, presents him the cup with the right hand, overwhelms one with the force of the words: 'Only Father, let this cup pass from me. Yet not my will but thine be done.' I sat down before it in silence."

Emigration.—The Liverpool Albion says: We understand, from well informed persons, that a large emigration of the working classes, will take place this year to the United States, and that the passenger brokers are inundated with letters of inquiry from parties wishing to emigrate. Among the parties preparing to quit the country are many spinners, a party consisting of one hundred, are about to emigrate together from Scotland. A considerable portion of this year's emigrants will proceed to New Orleans. The emigration to the Australian Colonies does not promise to be extensive this year. The stream of emigration will run, as usual, towards the United States.

Alabama.—The Revenue Bill which passed the House of Representatives of Alabama contained some singular provisions. Every race horse was assessed ten dollars, and every race course twenty. Upon playing cards one dollar was levied. Theaters are made to pay fifty dollars, a billiard table thirty, baggage twenty, and a steamboat twenty dollars. Other provisions are equally singular.

The Gerrymandering System.—Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, have passed Apportionment Bills for the election of members of Congress, by which a large portion of the population of these States is completely disfranchised, and party feelings, and party views, have been allowed to triumph over a sense of right. The wisdom of the Whigs, who are in the wings of the Legislature, but the Whig at the polls—has allowed this evil to occur; and this, too, at a time when, of all others, it would seem most desirable to have a fair representation of the members of the party in Congress, viz—the winter of 1845, when the Presidential votes are to be counted, and, possibly, a selection to be made from among numerous candidates. We will not stop to mourn over the past neglect of the party, but will call attention to the gross wrong of the representatives who have used their position to such base purposes.

We fear nothing of the result—it is the intention and the act which we condemn. The people, misled, as they frequently are, by designing demagogues, are correct in their feelings, and rarely fail to vindicate their rights. These gross attempts to defraud the voters will be punished as they generally have been.

The first outrage of the kind of which we have a distinct recollection, was that in Massachusetts, more than thirty years ago, when the Democrats got possession of the State by an accident, and determined to hold it by fraud. Then the wise men of the party, most of them from Essex, assembled at the Province House in Boston, and made such a cutting up of the Senatorial Districts, as seemed certain to insure to them the upper branch of the Legislature for ten years at least. The triumph was celebrated with wonderful joy and festivity. In the spring, the people were made to see the gross fraud practised, in the combination for districts, especially one including a part of Essex county, which gave rise to the now familiar and expressive term of *Gerrymander*. The voters came to the polls like honest men, and scattered the enemies of order and honorable dealing like chaff before the wind. There has been no more Gerrymandering in Massachusetts since that visitation. We now confidently expect that the people of Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania will follow the example.

No citizens better understand their rights—none feel more correctly, than the Pennsylvanians. They have shown their sense of right in more than one instance, and we confidently look to them for a prompt reproof of the shameful outrage attempted upon the rights of freemen. *U. S. Gazette.*

New Way of Getting up Courage.—At the Hospital on Saturday, a tumor was cut from the neck of a young woman by Dr. Warren. Dr. Buchanan, the neurologist, arrived at the hospital to witness the operation about ten minutes before it commenced. He found the woman depressed, fearful and sick at stomach. Thinking that she might be of the impressive class, he directed one of the gentlemen present to place his hand upon some of the organs of her head which have invigorating effects when excited. As she seemed to be relieved by this operation, the doctor then attempted himself to excite the organs of firmness, hardihood, self-esteem, and playfulness, in which he succeeded, so well that she burst into a fit of laughter at the doctors, declared that she knew as much as any of them, that they couldn't hurt her, and she did not fear the operation at all; her laughter did not cease until the doctor placed his hands upon the back part of her head to restrain it. Then continuing to excite her hardihood and self-esteem, he made her impatient to have the operation performed. She rose from her chair and insisted on rushing directly to the amphitheatre to have it finished. As soon as she was permitted to go, she went forward, pouted at the professor, and acted so singularly as to induce some who did not know what had happened to suppose her under the influence of opium. The operation, which required an incision in the neck of about three inches in length, was skillfully performed by Dr. Warren, and borne by the patient with much steadiness. Being then taken to her bed, she seemed to have forgotten the whole scene, and could not recollect where or how the operation had been performed upon her. *Boston Post.*

Guns and Gunpowder.—The power accumulated within a small space of gunpowder, is well known; yet some of its effects under peculiar circumstances are so singular, that an attempt to explain them may perhaps be excused. If a gun is loaded with a small quantity of powder, and amongst different kinds of shot, that which is the smallest causes the greatest recoil against the shoulder. A gun loaded with a quantity of sand, equal in weight to a charge of snipe shot, kicks still more. In loading, a space is left between the wadding and the charge. The gun either recoils violently or bursts. If the muzzle of a gun has been accidentally stopped up with clay, or even with snow, or if it be fired with its muzzle plunged into the water, the most certain result is that it bursts. The ultimate cause of these apparently inconsistent effects is that every force requires time to produce its effect; and if the time requisite for the elastic vapor within to force out the sides of the barrel is less than that in which the condensation of the air nearer the wadding is conveyed in sufficient force to drive the impediment from the muzzle, then the barrel must burst. It sometimes happens that the barrel only swells, the obstacle giving way before the gun is actually burst.

A gentleman from Pointe à Pitre, (Guadalupe,) giving an account of the earthquake which recently destroyed that city mentions that while he was attempting to escape, his foot and leg were caught in one of the deep fissures of the earth, and he thought that he was fast. But another shock came, and the crack opened again, and he escaped.

American Credit in Europe.—The creditors who have advanced their money to the repudiating States in the Union, have addressed a strong memorial on the subject to Mr. Everett, the American Minister in London, with a request that it may be forwarded to the President for presentation to Congress, and to the different State Legislatures. The memorial advances every possible argument for the maintenance of the credit of the States, and shows, truly enough, the almost irretrievable injury which American credit has sustained in Europe through the dishonesty of the States which have repudiated. It has received a great number of signatures. The most striking passage relates to the straightened pecuniary circumstances of the majority of the sufferers, which we subjoin. Every true American, every honest and right hearted man, must desire to see to foul a stain wiped from the escutcheon of his country. The fact that in the money markets in Europe, American credit is lower than that of any other government, ought to stimulate every true born Yankee, every one in whom the *amor patriæ* is not extinct, to restore the national character to the same elevated position in which it stood before repudiation became fashionable.

"An impression, we understand, prevails very generally amongst your people, that their creditors in this country are in a great measure, men of large fortunes, to whom a failure in their securities can occasion but little inconvenience. Even if such were the case, it would, in our view of the matter, furnish no ground for any departure from the ordinary obligations of good faith. In fact, however, though there may be a few among us in more affluent circumstances, yet by far the larger portion of us are persons in the middle ranks of life, officers on half pay, superannuated clerks, retired tradesmen living on small means, aged spinsters, widows and orphans; many of whom have invested their all in the purchase of your securities, at high prices, and now depend for their subsistence, some even for their daily bread, on the good faith of your people."

Another Religious Revival in the Sandwich Islands.—is reported by late letters. Mr. Paris, an American minister at Hawaii, writes that vast numbers are flocking in for instruction, and the missionaries were engaged from morning to evening in examining applicants for admission to the Church, some coming 30, 40 and 50 miles. About 450 were received in August. *New Bedford Mercury.*

The Kingston (Jamaica) Standard records a singular circumstance that recently transpired in the case of a gentleman of that city, who coughed up a bone, nearly an inch long, which he had accidentally swallowed while supping Beef soup, upwards of two years ago. Every effort was made at the time, and for many months afterwards, both by the Medical faculty of Kingston and the English Metropolis, to relieve the patient; but what was denied to science, in this instance, nature herself has since performed.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER WHEELS.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the owners of Mills and other Machinery, that he has made an important improvement in the construction of Water wheels, which will be found far superior to any Water wheels now in use—for the following reasons: 1st. They will do the same work with much less water than any other wheel. 2d. They are much more simple and less expensive to build. 3d. They are much more durable, being cast-iron wheels. And, 4th, they are never obstructed by ice, nor impeded by back water. I speak with confidence concerning these Wheels. I have two of them in operation in my Mill, which have run about fifteen months, and during which time they have performed admirably well, and fully sustain the recommendation here given them. These wheels run horizontally under water, and will answer for any fall from 8 feet to 15 feet, and will answer for Saw mills, or any other machinery requiring water power, and can be applied to gears or shafts. I prefer the latter. I have three pairs of stones in my Mill, all running by straps. I have not a cog-wheel in the Mill. We find the straps to answer well, if properly constructed; they are infinitely cheaper, and they render the whole plan so very simple that in fact there seems to be nothing to wear out or rot. The mill wright work to one of these wheels, and all necessary gearing to run one pair of stones, can be made, and the cast wheel furnished and put up, for about fifty or fifty-five dollars, boarding found, and which in fact will answer to run two pair of stones alternately. Think of this, all that are concerned. A cast water-wheel that may last for ages, and all the gearing necessary, for about \$50! The cast water-wheels used in the Western country cost \$100 at the furnace, and are not half so good an article. All water wheels that are put up under my direction, will be warranted to perform as I say; if they do not, I will have them taken out and make no charge for the work. I have now had a fair trial of them through all seasons, and am fully satisfied that the wheels will answer in every particular. Having obtained a Patent Right for the above improvement, I am now prepared to sell the right and privilege of using this plan of Water-wheels to all who may be disposed to buy it. I am desirous of appointing Agents in different sections of the country, to build wheels on the above plan, and to sell the right of using them. All letters addressed to me in Adams county, Penn., Heidersburg Post-office, post paid, will be punctually attended to.



ADAMS SENTINEL
GETTYSBURG, Pa. March 27, 1843.

Sheriff's Sales.

Sheriff BASAM advertises in the last "Compiler," that he will sell on Saturday the 6th of April next, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, Two Lots of Ground, in Fairfield, on which are a House, Shop, &c. the property of Henry Hockersmith; also, a House and Lot in East Berlin, the property of George Mundorf; also, a Tract of Land, containing 33 acres, and a Lot of Ground, with improvements, in Berwick township, the property of James Colgan; also, a Tract of Land, in Germany township, containing 87 acres, with improvements, the property of John Huff; also, two small Tracts of Land, in Cumberland township, with improvements, the property of George Haas; also, the interest of Samuel Withrow, in a Tract of Moulding Land, in Hamilton township.

Innors. At the late election for Judges, Inspectors, &c. the Whigs of our noble little County nearly "swept the board"—having elected their candidates for Judge, in all the Townships, except three or four.

The resolution to impeach Gov. Porter was voted down in the House of Representatives on Monday last, 42 to 24. Of course,

Another New County.

A bill to erect a new County out of parts of Luzerne and Columbia, to be called Madison, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

Canal Commissioners.

A bill has passed the Legislature providing for the election of the Canal Commissioners. The bill provides that within ten days of its passage, the Legislature shall meet in Convention and elect the Commissioners, after which, the election of the board is to go to the people at each annual election. It is thought the Governor will veto it.

Steamboat Explosion.

On the afternoon of the 17th inst. the boiler of the steamboat *Cutter* collapsed, just as she was leaving the wharf at Pittsburgh. The first and second Engineers were killed, their names Joseph Hughes, and Andrew McClellan. Five of the firemen were blown overboard, two of whom were drowned. Seven or eight emigrant passengers on the lower deck were scalded severely. A large number of deck passengers were blown overboard and drowned, supposed to be ten or twelve—their names not known. This is the first accident of the kind that ever happened at Pittsburgh.

Fire. The Lecture and Sunday School building of the Episcopal Church at Lancaster, was destroyed by fire yesterday week. The fire originated from hot ashes being deposited in an adjoining shed or wood-house. The Library and Organ were saved; though considerably injured.

The Dispute Settled. The Harrisburg Intelligencer says that the difficulty between the two members of the House, of nose-pulling notoriety, Hinchman and Deford, has been amicably settled, the parties mutually retracting the offensive expressions which gave rise to the affray. The committee appointed to investigate the matter was then discharged.

Another Previous Pardon? A man named James McPherson was lately convicted in the Court of Beaver county for bigamy; but before the judge pronounced sentence, he exhibited a pardon from Gov. Porter, and was discharged. It is a very convenient thing for a rogue to be in favor with our Executive.

The Comet. A writer in the Boston Bee, has made the calculation that the Comet will cross the earth's orbit on the 11th of April next, within 13,553 miles of the earth. He adds, with a confidence like his, developed as we shall be in the atmosphere of the Comet, who can conjecture the consequences that will follow! Another writer in Boston, who has made the calculation, says, if he is not mistaken, the world will be destroyed on the 3d of April. These folks appear to be determined on having the world destroyed, but they cannot agree on the particular time.

Capl. Mackenzie.

On Monday last, in the Circuit Court of the United States, at New York, Judge Bartr decided that the Court had no jurisdiction in the Somers case; and that the Grand Jury had no authority to inquire into the homicide charged to have been committed on board that vessel. The Grand Jury then dismissed the complaint, and were discharged.

The U. S. ship *Concord* was lost on the African coast on the 2d of October last, by running on rocks. The Captain, the purser, and one of the crew perished. The remainder are now on their return to the United States.

New Hanksman. Mr. Hubbard (Loco) has been re-elected Governor of this state by a small majority.

Shad were caught last week in the Delaware below Philadelphia.

Arrival of the Columbia.—The steamer Columbia arrived at Boston on Monday morning, bringing London dates to the 4th instant.

The new Governor General of Canada, Sir Charles Metcalfe, came passenger in the Columbia. We learn by this arrival that the cotton market is still dull, and it is even feared that the lowest point has not yet been reached, and there appears to be no improvement in the manufacturing districts. The corn market is also heavy, with but few transactions and declining prices. Money is abundant; great sums are lying comparatively idle, there being no encouragement to embark in mercantile or other speculations.

The hurricane on the 13th ultimo was terribly destructive to life and property—in the history of the mercantile marine of Great Britain. It has already been ascertained that 180 vessels and 480 lives were lost during that dreadful storm.

Murder.—A man named Corlies, was shot through the head in the street at New York on Monday evening last, by a female, or a person dressed in female clothing, who was seen to run from him at the time. He died in a few minutes. He had seduced the wife of a Mr. Colton; and suspicion has rested upon him, or rather upon her, as she had been somewhat slighted by Corlies latterly. They are in prison, and the authorities are investigating the matter.

Congressional Districts.

The Legislature has at last agreed upon a bill to divide the State into Congressional districts, and in such a form as will no doubt please the Governor, the Huntingdon district being arranged to suit his pleasure. It is a most iniquitous bill—the Whigs having but five or six out of the twenty-four. The following is the bill passed:

1. Southwark, Moyamensing, Passunk, Kingsessing, Blockley, West Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and Cedar Ward of the city of Philadelphia—63,339.
2. The city of Philadelphia, except Cedar Ward and Upper Delaware Wards—74,141.
3. The Northern Liberties and Spring Garden in the county of Philadelphia, and Upper Delaware Ward of the city of Philadelphia—62,323.
4. Kingston, North and South Penn. Roxborough, Germantown, Bristol, Unicopied, N. Liberties, Oxford, Lower Dublin, Hyberry and Moreland, in the County of Philadelphia—55,938.
5. Bucks and Lehigh—73,895.
6. Montgomery and Delaware—67,632.
7. Chester—57,515.
8. Lancaster—84,262.
9. Berks—64,569.
10. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill—81,043.
11. Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—66,555.
12. Columbia, Luzerne, and Wyoming—68,273.
13. Bradford, Susquehanna, and Tioga—69,462.
14. Lycoming, Northumberland, Union and Clinton—73,586.
15. Cumberland, Perry and Franklin—85,842.
16. Adams and York—70,654.
17. Huntingdon, Centre, Juniata, Mifflin—80,148.
18. Greene, Fayette, & Somerset—72,371.
19. Westmoreland, Bedford, and Cambria—83,390.
20. Washington, and Beaver—70,647.
21. Allegheny—81,935.
22. Venango, Mercer & Crawford—82,497.
23. Erie, Warren, McKean, Potter and Jefferson and Clarion—69,221.
24. Butler, Armstrong, Indiana and Clearfield—74,402.

State Apportionment Bill.

The bill to apportion the Senatorial and Representative districts of the State, has passed the House of Representatives in the following shape:

SENATORIAL.		
Districts.	Members.	
1. City of Philadelphia	2	
2. County of Philadelphia	2	
3. Montgomery	1	
4. Chester & Delaware	1	
5. Berks	1	
6. Bucks	1	
7. Lancaster & Lebanon	1	
8. Schuylkill & Lehigh	1	
9. Northampton, Carbon & Monroe	1	
10. Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Wyoming	1	
11. Bradford & Tioga	1	
12. Lycoming, Clinton and Union	1	
13. Northumberland and Dauphin	1	
14. Luzerne and Columbia	1	
15. York	1	
16. Perry, Juniata and Cumberland	1	
17. Franklin and Adams	1	
18. Bedford and Cambria	1	
19. Mifflin, Huntingdon and Centre	1	
20. Clearfield, Indiana and Armstrong	1	
21. Westmoreland and Somerset	1	
22. Fayette and Greene	1	
23. Washington	1	
24. Allegheny and Beaver	1	
25. Butler and Mercer	1	
26. Crawford and Venango	1	
27. Erie, Warren, McKean, Potter, Jefferson and Clarion	2	

REPRESENTATIVE.

Countries.	Members.	Countries.	Members.
Adams	4	Lancaster	5
Allegheny	4	Lebanon	2
Armstrong	2	Lehigh & Carbon	2
Bradford	2	Luzerne	2
Beaver	2	Lycoming	2
Bedford	2	Mercer	2
Berks	2	Mifflin	2
Bucks	2	Montgomery	2
Butler	2	Northampton	2
Crawford	2	City of Philadelphia	5
Centre, Clearfield & Clinton	2	County of Phila.	5
Chester	2	Perry	1
Columbia	1	Jefferson, Warren,	1
Cumberland	1	M'Kean & Potter	2
Dauphin	2	Susquehanna & Wy.	2
Delaware	1	oming	2
Franklin	2	Clarion & Venango	2
Fayette	2	Tioga	2
Greene	2	Wayne, Monroevan	2
Huntingdon	2	Pike	2
Juniata, Northumber-	2	Westmoreland	2
land & Union	3	Washington	2
York	3	Schuylkill	2

A London editor calculates that the national debt of G. Britain is equal to a dollar a minute from the commencement of the world.

Legislature.

The House of Representatives has been engaged during the past week, in discussing the Reform bill, to reduce the salaries and allowances of all officers of government. Among the rest, a section has been adopted, reducing the pay of members to \$2 a day.

State Printer.—A bill has passed for the election of an English and German printer, to do the printing of the Commonwealth, and to hold their offices for three years.

Revolutionary Soldiers

On Sunday the 12th inst. no less than four revolutionary soldiers died in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa.—John Delap, aged 80; John Gahan, aged 104; Robert Doda, aged 79; and John Johnson, aged 103. Such a coincidence has rarely, if ever, happened before, that four revolutionary soldiers should die on the same day, in the same township.

The latter named, John Johnson, served in the Continental Army during the whole of the Revolutionary War. He fought at the battle of the White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, Guilford Court-house, and at the battle of Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis surrendered. He fought in all the battles and skirmishes of Gen. Anthony Wayne, and at the storming of Stony Point, by Wayne, he formed one of the "forlorn hope."

The Rev. John L. Pitts, whose strange disappearance from his home in Frederick, Maryland, has been noticed in the papers, and who has been traced to Georgetown, was "singed" in the vicinity of the Navy Yard in this city by a person who knew him, but was unapprised of the mysterious circumstances under which he left his home. Since then no tidings have been obtained of his whereabouts, although diligent inquiry has been made throughout the city and in Alexandria.—*National Intelligencer.*

Rhode Island.—The Supreme Court of this State commenced its sittings at Newport on Tuesday week, when the prisoners against whom indictments for treason were pending were discharged, they having petitioned the Governor for pardon. This termination of the prosecutions, upon the offenders making full submission to the laws, will, we believe, be universally approved.—*National Intelligencer.*

At the Ward elections which took place in Philadelphia on Friday week, the Whigs carried every ward in the city, but one including even "North Mulberry," which was called by our political opponents the "Banner Ward." The inquirer remarks that the friends of the good cause were never more united in Philadelphia—were never more devoted to the triumph of Henry Clay and Whig principles than at the present period.

The trial of Commander Mackenzie before the Naval Court Martial at Brooklyn, on charges affecting his life as well as his character, has at length ended, after having been inordinately protracted; the defence of the accused having been read to the Court by his Counsel on Wednesday.

The Wilmington (Del.) Republican states that Dr. Bush, an estimable physician of that city, met with an unfortunate accident while dissecting a subject who had died with a large cancer. He received a slight scalpel or needle wound in his finger, and the poison imbibed soon produced an effect upon his system. He is, however, in a fair way of recovery.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has an interesting letter from Canton, from which we learn that Commodore Kearney, commanding in that quarter, had addressed a letter to the Governor, asking that the American Trade with China, might be placed on the same footing with the British. The answer was very satisfactory, and states that proper representations will be made to the Emperor.

A Great Revival.—Upwards of two thousand persons have become professors of religion within the last few weeks in the city of Albany, New York. The churches are open every night, and are literally thronged.

Apportionment in Ohio.—A bill to district the State of Ohio for members of Congress, passed the House of Representatives of Ohio on the 9th inst. It allows six Whig members, according to the vote of last fall, and is as perfect a gerrymander as human ingenuity could frame. It is thought that it would pass the Senate also.

MARRIED.

In February last, by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Mr. Eli Heller, of Tyrone township, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sower of Menallen township.
On the 21st inst. by the Rev B Keller, Mr. Alfred Jones, to Miss Mary Ann Weaver—both of Eumittsburg, Md.
On the 23d inst. by the same, Mr. Jacob Shank, to Miss Mary Rife, daughter of Mr. Isaac Rife—both of Franklin township, Adams county.

DIED.

On Tuesday night last, after a long illness, Mr. Enock Hamilton, of Franklin township, in the 58th year of his age.
On the 27th ult. an infant son of Mr. Wm London, of Liberty township, aged 4 months and 9 days.
On the 20th inst. at Cashtown, Johanna Duncan, aged 9 years, 3 months, and 29 days.
In Miami county, Indiana, on 26th August last, Mrs. Mary Miller, eldest daughter of Solomon Bosserman, of Dark county, Ohio, formerly of this county, aged 20 years, 6 months and 12 days.
In York, on the 16th inst. Mr. Daniel May, editor of the "Republican Herald," aged about 55 years.

The great Tyler Mass Meeting that has been so long in preparation, and was to raise the Tyler banner aloft above all others, came off in New York, last week. From all the accounts that have been given of it, such a scene has never been witnessed since the confusion of longes at the tower of Babel. There were some three thousand persons assembled at the Tabernacle, of all political grades, shapes and hues, and from the commencement to the end, there was confusion worse confounded by hissing, roaring, shouting, cheering, whistling, crowing, squealing, braying, &c. Capt. Tyler's "corpsal guard" were there, and after several ineffectual attempts to make a Tyler demonstration, they abandoned it in despair, and the meeting broke up in a row.—*Telegraph.*

It seems Mr. Wise is not to be permitted to run over the course in his Congressional district without opposition. H. Carter, Esq. a Whig, has announced himself as a candidate, and published an address to the constituency. The result of the contest will be looked for with much interest.

Mr. Cushing has declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	6 62
Wheat,	75 to 83
Rye,	45 to 47
Corn,	48 to 50
Oats,	23 to 24
Beef Cattle,	4 50 to 5 00
Hams,	6 to 7
Lard,	6 to 7

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of MOSES MYERS, of Huntingdon township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for Creditors, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said MYERS, to make payment to him without delay, and all persons having claims against said MYERS, are requested to make them known to the Subscriber, at his residence in Reading township.

JOHN BROUGH, Assignee.

March 27. 6t

STILL CHEAPER.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has just received from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with his Spring sales of HARDWARE, and his Stock is not surpassed by any other kept in the place, which consists of the following, viz:

Hardware, Edge Tools, & CUTLERY, of all descriptions.

SADDLERY, of all kinds.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

CRUSETTES

Oils, Paints & Dye Stuffs,

Also, a large Stock of

PLANES

And every thing else necessary in the above named line, too numerous to mention.

The subscriber also retains his warehouse, thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received from them, and hopes by strict attention to business and a regular and full supply of the above, he will be able to share a part of the public favor.

WM. H. SELL.

March 27. 4t

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Hamilton township, about the 1st of December last, a Red and White Spotted STEER,

with a slit in the right ear, and the left cropped; supposed to be about 3 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

C. MUSSELMAN.

March 27. 3t

TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Hon. Daniel Durkee, Esq. President, and his Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Adams.

THE petition of ANTHONY B. KURTZ, of the Borough of Gettysburg, sheweth that your Petitioner now keeps a Tavern and House of Public Entertainment in said Borough, it being an old and established stand, and that your Petitioner is prepared with all things necessary for keeping said House of Entertainment, and is desirous to have his License continued for the ensuing year. He therefore respectfully prays the Honorable Court to grant him a continuance of his License, and as in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

A. B. KURTZ

WE, the undersigned, citizens residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, do certify that we are well acquainted with ANTHONY B. KURTZ, the above petitioner, and the site of the Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain Strangers or Travellers; and that the petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of Strangers or Travellers.

Wm. King Geo. Swope

J. B. McPherson J. A. Whitroll

J. H. McCallan R. W. McSherry

Wm. Gillespie, sen. H. J. Schreiner

A. Polley Wm. McCallan

J. B. Danner R. Martin

D. Kamelhart

March 27. 3t

TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Hon. Daniel Durkee, Esq. and his Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Adams.

THE petition of the subscriber, DAVID GOODYEAR, respectfully sheweth that he is desirous of keeping a House of Public Entertainment for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, in the house now occupied by Isaac Hockersmith, in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa. that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers; he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a License to keep an Inn or House of Entertainment there, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

DAVID GOODYEAR.

WE, the undersigned citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being acquainted with David Goodyear, the above named petitioner, also having knowledge of the House for which License is prayed for, do hereby certify that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain Travellers and Strangers; and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers.

J. H. Whitroll Jacob Mark

Isaac Hockersmith Daniel Kuhn

Henry Black Isaac Keen

E. D. Newman George Rambo

William Walker James Keen, sen.

A. Sterner Hamilton Sillike

Peter Mark David Newman

March 27. 3t

TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Hon. Daniel Durkee, Esq. and his Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Adams.

THE petition of the subscriber, JESSE D. NEWMAN, respectfully sheweth that he is desirous of keeping a House of Public Entertainment for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, in the township of Muncy, Adams county, Pa. (it being an old stand,) that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a License for said purpose, and in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

JESSE D. NEWMAN.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the Township of Muncy, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with JESSE D. NEWMAN, the above named petitioner, also having a knowledge of the House for which License is prayed for, do hereby certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain Strangers or Travellers; and that said Petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers.

Joseph Riddlemose Jacob Roarbach

Daniel Jekes War Yeatts

Joseph Jekes, sen. J. Baumgardner

Joseph Ocker James Collins

Joseph Acosta Jacob Fetterhoff

Frederick Rothhouse W. O. C. Fritzler

March 27. 3t

REGISTERS NOTICES.

Notice is hereby Given,

that all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 24th day of April next, viz:

The final account of Henry Welker and George Heagy, Executors of the last will and testament of David Showalter, deceased.

The account of Jacob Group, and Henry Peter, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Peter, deceased.

The account of Michael Bucher, Esq. Guardian of Mary Hudstall.

The account of Michael Bucher, Esq. Guardian of Susannah Rudstall.

The account of Frederick Quicquel and John Quicquel, Administrators of the Estate of John Quicquel, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bucher and Samuel Baugher, Administrators of the Estate of George D. Baugher, deceased.

The account of John Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Lydia Whitnigh, deceased.

The account of James Crebs, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Grebs, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wehler, Administrator of the Estate of John Sowers, deceased.

The account of Isaac E. Wierman, Esq. Guardian of Eliza Jane Elliott.

WM. KING, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 27, 1843. 1c

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WM. M. SHERRY, ESQ.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied as the Sheriff's office on the right of Mr. Wm. M'Callan's Hotel, will attend to the collection of monies and all the other business of an Attorney that may be entrusted to him, with care and punctuality.

Dec. 5.

THOMAS J. COOPER.

March

TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Hon. Daniel Durkee, Esq. and his Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Adams.

THE petition of the subscriber, William M. Gaudy, respectfully sheweth that he is a citizen of Adams county, and is desirous of keeping a house of Public Entertainment for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, in the house now occupied by him (old stand) in the township of Cumberland, Adams county, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for said purpose, and in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

WILLIAM M. GAUDY.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the Township of Cumberland, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with William M. Gaudy, the above named petitioner, also having knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do hereby certify that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain Strangers and Travellers, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers.

Robert Cohen, James Henry, John Bull, F. L. Smith, H. D. Swaney, Peter Elmer, Wm. Cobean, Mark Forney, Benjamin Schriver, Jacob Long, George Culp, Conrad Hoke, Joseph Walker, March 20, 31

TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Hon. Daniel Durkee, Esq. and his Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County.

THE petition of Daniel Kuhn, of Franklin township, sheweth that your petitioner now keeps a Tavern and House of Public Entertainment in said township, in being an old stand, and that your petitioner is prepared with all things necessary for keeping said House of Entertainment, and is desirous to have his license continued for the ensuing year; he therefore respectfully prays the Honorable Court to grant him a continuance of his license, and in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

DANIEL KUHN.

WE, the undersigned, citizens residing in Franklin township, Adams county, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Daniel Kuhn, the above petitioner, and the site of the Inn or Tavern prayed for, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain Strangers and Travellers, and that the petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers.

Isaac Hockersmille, Jacob Mark, David Newman, Joseph Balle, George Rambo, Isaac Rife, Henry Karler, T. C. Hoffman, Culbertson Hager, T. M. Knight, John Stetler, Henry Melloy, John Mondoff, March 20, 31

TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Hon. Daniel Durkee, Esq. and his Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Adams.

THE petition of the subscriber, humbly sheweth that he will occupy the following known Tavern stand on the Gettysburg and Baltimore Turnpike, situated one mile west from Littlestown, in the township of Germany, County of Adams, Pa. where he is well supplied with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers. He therefore prays your Honors to grant him a license, and he will ever pray, &c.

DAVID H. ECKERT.

WE, the undersigned, citizens residing in Germany township, Adams county, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with David H. Eckert, the above petitioner, and the site of the Inn or Tavern prayed for; that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain Strangers and Travellers, and that the petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers.

George Hall, M. R. Nusser, H. Shriver, J. A. Short, John A. M. Sherry, Martin Steffy, Joseph Fink, Jr., D. King, J. M. Sherry, Ephraim Swope, John A. Davis, George A. Shriver, March 20, 31

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the Estate of JAMES G. PAXTON, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, Adams county; and all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said deceased, are requested to present the same without delay to the subscriber for settlement, and all persons indebted to come and make settlement without delay.

WILLIAM PAXTON, Ex'r.

Feb. 6, 31

Pennsylvania Rifleman!

YOU will parade at the House of Nicholas Moritz, in Freedom township, on Saturday the 8th day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Winter Uniform, with 10 rounds blank cartridge. Punctual attendance is required.

By order of the Captain, B. G. ZUMBRUNN, O.S. March 20, 31

TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Hon. Daniel Durkee, Esq. and his Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Adams.

THE petition of the subscriber, John A. Davis, respectfully sheweth that he is desirous of keeping a house of Public Entertainment for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, in the house now occupied by himself (old stand) in Littlestown, Germany township, Adams county, Pa. that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers; he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or House of Entertainment there, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

JOHN A. DAVIS.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Littlestown, Germany Township, in said County of Adams, being acquainted with John A. Davis, the above named petitioner, also having knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do hereby certify that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain Strangers and Travellers, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers.

D. King, Joseph Fink, Jr., George Myers, Martin Steffy, Fred. Bittlinger, Isaac Norris, John Shurb, David H. Eckert, Mich'l R. Nusser, Ephraim Swope, J. A. Short, H. Shriver, John A. M. Sherry, March 13, 31

TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Hon. Daniel Durkee, Esq. President, and his Associates, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, now composing a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for said County, April 24th, 1842.

THE petition of the subscriber, humbly sheweth that he has lately leased and is now in the occupancy of that well known Tavern Stand, situated in Peterstown (York Springs) Huntington township, Adams county, Pa. which has been for many years occupied as a Tavern, and recently by Adam Warshaw, that he is well supplied with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers; he therefore prays your Honors to grant him a license.

And he will ever pray, &c.

SAMUEL GRAYBILL.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Huntington, in the county of Adams, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the above petitioner, SAMUEL GRAYBILL, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern proposed to be kept by him is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain Strangers and Travellers.

J. M. Elmer, John R. Pitkey, Moses Myers, Jacob Shriver, Charles Kettelwell, H. R. Stewart, Wm. Gardner, Joseph Overholtzer, Daniel Shriver, Jacob Overholtzer, J. G. Lamm, J. T. Rappaporter, Charles Lafferty, Leonard M. Elmer, March 13, 31

TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Hon. Daniel Durkee, Esq. and his Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Adams.

THE petition of the subscriber, David King, respectfully sheweth that he is desirous of keeping a house of Public Entertainment for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, in the house now occupied by himself (old stand) in Littlestown, Germany township, Adams County, Pa. that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers. He therefore prays the honorable Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or house of entertainment there, and your petitioner will pray, &c.

DAVID KING.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Littlestown, Germany township, in said county of Adams, being acquainted with David King, the above named petitioner, also having knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do hereby certify that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain Strangers and Travellers, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers.

John A. Davis, Christian Rock, J. A. M. Sherry, John Toner, Joseph Fink, Jr., E. Stonisher, Thomas Simpson, J. A. Shriver, Abraham Wolf, Jacob Wintrotter, Mich'l R. Nusser, William Dutcher, John Craps, Ephraim Swope, Rufus Hill, March 13, 31

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

FOR SALE.

2 dozen Fur Hats, The reduced price of \$2 50, for Cash Only, at the Cash Store of H. S. FORNEY & Co. Jan. 2, 31

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

2 dozen Fur Hats, The reduced price of \$2 50, for Cash Only, at the Cash Store of H. S. FORNEY & Co. Jan. 2, 31

TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Hon. Daniel Durkee, Esq. and his Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Adams.

THE petition of the subscriber, Wm. M. Creary, respectfully sheweth that he is desirous of keeping a house of Public Entertainment for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, in the house now occupied by G. Rambo (old stand) in Franklin township, Adams county; that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or House of Entertainment there, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

WM. M. CREARY.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the Township of Franklin, in which said Tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that we are well acquainted with said Wm. M. Creary, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, and that the said Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain Strangers and Travellers.

George Rambo, A. M. Grew, Samuel Carbaugh, Jacob Mark, Daniel Kuhn, A. Heintzelman, John Stetler, Samuel Lohr, Abraham Scott, Conrad Walter, Jacob Shamer, Hugh Seatt, F. Diehl, Victor M. Ilheny, March 13, 31

The New Mirror.

Every number embellished with an Original and exquisite design on Steel.

EDITED BY GEORGE P. MORRIS. Illustrated by F. G. Chapman. Who is engaged exclusively for the Work.

Terms—\$3 per annum—Single Nos. 61 cents.

IN the course of a few weeks, the undersigned will commence, at his own expense, the publication of a New series of the New York Mirror in the elegant form, on an entirely new and original plan, with a Steel Engraving in every number, and at the reduced price of Three Dollars per annum, or 61 cents per copy.

The New Mirror will appear with many striking and attractive features, distinguishing it from every other periodical. It will be published with new type, on fine paper, and each number will contain a beautiful engraving on steel, designed and etched by Chapman, illustrating the letter-press, which is as complete, and which it will interest with peculiar interest. Besides the contributions of all our extensive corps of correspondents, which embraces most of the talent of this country, we have made arrangements for fresh and early translations from some of the best writers of France, and for proof-sheets from several of the popular authors of England. With such materials, and with such able fellow laborers in the literary city, we hope to present to the American reader a weekly journal of great value and unusual excellence. The parade of names will be sedulously avoided. The Mirror will be remarkable, we hope, rather for good articles without names, than for poor articles with distinguished names. It will embrace in its scope every department of elegant literature, comprising tales of romance, sketches of society and manners, sentiment, and every day life, piquant essays, domestic and foreign correspondence, literary intelligence, wit and humor, fashion and gossip, poetry, the fine arts and literary, musical and dramatic criticisms. Its reviews of new works will be careful, discriminating and impartial. It will aim to foster a literature suited to the taste and desires of the age and country. Its tendency will be cheerful and entertaining, as well as improving. It will seek to gratify every refined taste, but never to offend the most fastidious; and it will ever feel its duty to be to "turn the sunny side of things to human eyes."

The work will be published every Saturday in numbers of sixteen large super-royal pages, with double columns, and enclosed in a neat ornamental cover. It will form at the end of the year, two superb volumes, each of four hundred and sixteen pages, filled with the gems of literature and the fine arts.

The very low price at which it will be issued, renders it the cheapest periodical in this or any other country, considering the cost and beauty of its FIFTY-TWO ENGRAVINGS, and the intrinsic value of its literary contents. Those desirous of receiving the paper from the commencement, will have it punctually sent to their address upon forwarding to the undersigned, at No. 4 Ann street, three dollars, free of expense.

Letters enclosing the amount of subscription may be franked by all postmasters. Agents, carriers, and newsmen, will be supplied on the usual terms. The cash system will be rigidly adhered to without any deviation whatever.

GEORGE P. MORRIS, Editor and Proprietor, No. 4, Ann street, near Broadway, New York, March 13, 31

TEMPERANCE.

HERE will be a meeting of the "Washington Temperance Society of Gettysburg," on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School house, in North Baltimore street. The members and public are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS WARREN, Pres't. J. A. HONIGSMAN, Sec'y. JOHN LITTLE, 31

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PROBATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. D. Durkee, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties of Adams, York, and Lancaster, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all

felons and other offenders in the said District, and George Will & George Saxen, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams, have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 24th day of April next.

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

FRANCIS BREAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 13, 1842.

Trial List—April Term.

Henry Rife's Ex'r vs. Wm. Galbreath, Henry Spangler vs. Jos. Jacob & others, Jace. Hadden's Adm'r vs. Samuel Gill, Land's Adm'r, Singluff & Co. vs. G. W. McClellan, Sheriff, Catharine Miller vs. H. Hemler's Ex'r, Samuel Fahrenbeck vs. R. G. McGraw, Use of Myers & Riechey vs. J. Camp & I. Will.

Joseph Shanefelter's Ex'r vs. J. Hemler and wife, Same vs. same, Weher, Miller & Hand vs. Sell & Was mus.

Chronist's heirs vs. O. & J. Bushey, Abbott & brothers vs. Henry Wassmus, Charles Seiler vs. Jacob Lohr, Jacob Wagner vs. Same, Solomon Albert vs. Samuel Blake, Jacob Kline's Ex'r vs. Henry Herring, Commisn'r vs. James Heagy, James & Baker vs. Henry Wassmus, Use of C. Sprinkle vs. J. Ziegler & others, Wm. C. Milligan vs. Henry Gue, Use of Wm. Heasler vs. Henry Martz and others, Thomas N. Dicks vs. Job Dicks, Gilliland vs. S. Withrow & T. C. Miller.

James M. Barran vs. James M. Kinzey, Reuben Henman vs. George Ickes, Grand Jury—April Term.

Borough—Robert Smith, John Garvin, H. J. Schreiner, Samuel R. Russell, Daniel Culp, Alexander D. Buchler, Latimore—John Wolford, Mountpleasant—Egbert Eckert, Jas. Lockhart vs. David Demaree, Herwick—Sebastian Heffer, Straban—Jacob Lott, Huntington—Samuel Kennedy, Archibald Love, Franklin—Jacob Lady, Jr., John Gimmer, Union—John Rahn, Conowingo—David Wertz, Hamiltonburg—Samuel Cobean, Jacob Plank, Cumberland—John Plank, Jr., Reading—Job Dicks, Menallen—John Cline, Tytoppe—John Bream.

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Huntington—John John, Daniel Shriver, Isaac E. Wierman.

Latimore—Atchibald, Gatrol, Mahlon Greist, Bernick—George Herbel, Daniel Geiselman, John Sneginger, Menallen—Henry Dutera, Samuel Diller, March 20, 31

Polley, Germany—Friedrick Bittinger, Andrew Long, Franklin—Jos. Browing, Samuel Fick, Reading—John Brough, Thos. Dicks, Liberty—John Ecker, Cambridge—Benjamin Shriver, Jos. Walker, Nathaniel Randolph, Union—Jacob Swope, Hamiltonburg—John Donaldson, Jacob Welty, Andrew Marshall, Jr., Freedom—Abraham Waybright, Tytoppe—John Diehl, Straban—John Kelly, Philip Myers, Leonard Bricker, Henry Spangler, Hamilton—Wm. Wolf, J. Rohlitz, 31

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

COMP & SEE THE NEW & FASHIONABLE HATS.

J. J. BALDWIN, Hat Manufacturer, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced and intends carrying on the HATTING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. Having purchased an excellent stock of Furs, Trimmings, &c. he is prepared to manufacture and dispose of all kinds of HATS, consisting in part of Plain Russia, Brush, Short Nap, Old Men's Broad Brims, Youth's &c. on reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce, at his Shop in the south-west corner of the Diamonds, next door to Mr. George Arnold's Store, Gettysburg, Sept. 26, 31

BARGAINS.

PRICES REDUCED!

ARNOLD & RUTHAUFF, WE'll sell the following articles as follows:

Best Coffee, 12 1/2 cts. per lb. Bear Orleans Sugar, 8 do. Good Young Hyson Tea, 10 cts. per lb. Superior Baltimore Sugar-house Molasses, 12 1/2 cts. per gal. Superior Orleans do. 10 do. A very good article do. 8 do. Pepper, 10 cts. per lb. Allspice, 10 do. All other Groceries in proportion. Good 6-4 wool dyed Cloth, 1 87 1/2 per yd. Best white and colored Canvas Flannels, 12 1/2 do. Red, Green, Yellow and White Woolen Flannels, very cheap. Also cheap Domestic. Calicoes from 3 to 10, 12 cts. do. In a word, we wish to inform the public generally, that we will furnish them with any and every article they may want, as cheap as they can be had at any establishment in the place upon any terms. Give us a call and judge for yourselves. Jan 13, 31

Bran & Shipstuffs.

THE subscriber has 1500 bushels of Bran and Shipstuffs for sale, at the following moderate rates:

Bran, 8 cts. per bushel. Shipstuffs, 25 cts. do. Persons wishing to purchase the above articles, can be accommodated by calling at the subscriber's mill, in Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa.

JOHN DABBY, Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 31

Valuable Medicines.

The attention of the Public is earnestly invited to the following invaluable Family Medicines, prepared by Messrs. Ross, Tack & Co. New York. Deafness—Dr. M. N. A. Acoustic Oil—will relieve at once Deafness of long standing, or if deafness is just commencing, will remove the cause and check its progress. All deaf persons should use this oil. Ross's Ring Bone Cure, a safe and sure cure to Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-galls, &c. on Horses. Powdered Horns entirely cured by Ross's Founder Ointment. This article is warranted in all cases. Liver complaints &c. are cured by Lin's Temperance Life Bitters and Chinese Blood Pills. These articles will be found superior to all others for cleansing the system, and for removing the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, &c. Lin's celestial Balm of China—for the cure of diseases of man or beast that require external application: it will cure any sore throat that can be cured at all. It will take out inflammation, remove swellings, and remove inward sores to the surface. Dr. Spon's Elixir of Health—for the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness, keeping the stomach in most perfect order, and the bowels regular, colds, coughs, hoarseness, pains in the bones, and dropsy, are quickly cured by it. Sarsaparilla—Constock's Compound Extract of this invaluable root, is superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. Indian Hair Oyle—will color the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. Tooth Ache—Kline's Drops will cure all cases however severe, giving relief in a few moments. American Soothing Syrup—an excellent medicine for children whilst teething. Rose Ointment—a certain cure for Tetter, Ringworms, Pimples on the face, and other cutaneous eruptions. Baldness—Balm of Columbia—for the hair, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. Piles &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' Liniment from Comstock & Co.

Remember, each package of the genuine Hays' Liniment is signed, J. P. Hays & Son. This valuable and pleasant Medicine is for sale in Gettysburg at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Agent for Adams County. Country Merchants, and other Storekeepers in the vicinity, can be supplied by S. H. BUEHLER, who has just received a fresh consignment from the manufacturer, and on credit commission as those bought of Messrs. Pease & Son, in New York.

Nov. 28, 31

J. PEASE & SON'S Compound Hair-Round Candy.

THIS pleasant Medicine is formed by a combination of twenty five different ingredients, all celebrated for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary complaints, and by its combination, if one of these articles should be used separately, and afford no relief, in the Extract of Hays' Liniment they are so amalgamated that the benefit of the whole is experienced in one Compound. About three years and a half ago, this article was first brought before the public. It was heralded with no previous announcement of its merit or value. But it was introduced by the proprietors to the community, to stand by their decision as to its beneficial influence. That decision has been attained in a manner almost unexpected. The unsought acknowledgment of its worth has proceeded spontaneously from thousands who have practically experienced its benefits throughout the country. And why is it so? Because the trial of its qualities in Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrhs, Euphonia of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all Diseases leading to Consumption, has given it a value that no other similar medicine has ever reached. Complaints of the Lungs are the most dangerous, and at the same time most prevalent of all diseases. Our climate is most peculiar; it changes suddenly from extreme warmth to extreme coldness, from wet to dry, and it is from this change in the climate that diseases are apt to arise. When the blood is in an unhealthy state and the constitution naturally delicate, if a cold sets in